The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 23. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1869. NUMBER 146.

WASHINGTON.

Spanish Gunboat Question Assumes an Important Phase.

President on the National Finances.

Action of the National Banks.

Visit of the President to the New Haytien Minister.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.

THE SPANISH GUNBOAT QUESTION

is to soon assume a new phase. The boats, which had been, as was supposed, sold by the naval authorities to agents from the Dominican Republic, have not yet been delivered, and eleven of them are now in the harbor of this city. Whether they will be delivered, or indirectly, against the wishes of the Government, is not known, and it is of but little importance, as far as the question of war with Spain is concerned. The Government is of the opinion that Spain will demand the delivery of those now ready for delivery. When this demand is made, it is thought that the authorities will refuse, and then Spain will demand that the vessels be withdrawn from the harbor of this city, or that they be seized by the United States authorities. This will bring the question into the courts, and all allegations against the vessels, failing to do which, they must be released. Should the District Attorney neglect to do his duty in connection with the President what body, or what tribunal, can call him to account? The question is a practical question in all its details in Cuba. The Spanish Government has made a formal demand upon the Government of the United States that the vessels of war of Spain, in search of the vessels of the Dominican Republic, shall be allowed to enter the harbor of this city. This demand will be refused, and then what? Will Spain send her fleet into the harbor of this city, and attempt to capture the vessels? Will the United States Senate, but it is understood that it will be ready to move it at the next session of that body.

THE HAYTIEN MINISTER,

the new Minister Resident from Hayti, who presented his credentials to-day, is a light-colored man, and has held several positions of responsibility in his own country, the last of which was that of Minister of Finance. He is a gentleman of address, and has had several positions of responsibility in the United States, and made his residence in this city. He has been a resident of Washington for several years, and added his services to those of the Government of colored troops. He is in the city.

THE NATAL CHARGES.

Mr. Clarke, colored, who was charged by the Grand Jury with the murder of Mr. Lee, a citizen of Natal, has been released on bail in the sum of $5,000. The bail was given by Mr. Clarke's brother, who is a resident of this city. The case will be brought to trial at the next session of the Criminal Court.

A DELEGATION FROM THE WEST,

consisting of Governor Fairchild, of Iowa, Governor Austin, of Minnesota, will meet in this city on the 30th of December, for the purpose of urging upon Congress the necessity for the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers.

THE DISTRICT GOVERNMENT.

Governor Cooke, of this District, from the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, will commence the work of the examination of the books and papers of the different departments of the District Government. The work will occupy several days, and will be completed before the 1st of December, when the new Board of Public Works will assume the duties of their offices.

THE TREASURY BUREAU CONGRESS.

Governor Wadsworth, of the Treasury Department, received a committee of ladies to-day in relation to the Treasury Bureau, and stated that he would recommend an appropriation to Congress. Speaker Turner, of Lower House, is Chairman of the committee of gentlemen named here on the 2d day of last December.

SITUATION IN CUBA.

Private advices received here by the Spanish Legation state that the insurgents have been defeated in all engagements with the Spanish troops during the last month. The insurgents have suffered severely from the want of ammunition, and from the fact that the Spanish troops have destroyed all the provisions in the country. The insurgents are at present in a destitute condition, and are unable to make any further resistance.

AMERICANS CAPTURED BY BOATS TO CUBA.

The State Department has received information that the Americans who were captured by the boats of the Lotline and Isla de Cuba, and the Lotline has been released by the order of the Spanish Consul for want of evidence, and have arrived at Nassau. Charges of piracy will be preferred against the officers of the Isla de Cuba, and the Navy Department will be requested to send a vessel of war to Nassau to bring the officers to this country.

THE TUSCARORA SUICIDE.

Mr. Hoag has not yet made the alleged suicide of a Tuscarora Indian, but the subject matter of the letter is fully known. The Indian, who was a man of family, and a member of the Tuscarora tribe, was in the employ of the Interior Department, and was engaged in the work of surveying the Tuscarora Reservation, and was to receive $1,000 for his services. He was a man of good character, and was highly respected by the Indians. He was also a member of the Christian Church, and was highly esteemed by his brethren. He was also a member of the Christian Church, and was highly esteemed by his brethren. He was also a member of the Christian Church, and was highly esteemed by his brethren.

FOREIGN.

Rochefort Elected to the French Corps Legislatif.

Reorganization of the Italian Cabinet.

Destructive Earthquake in the Philippine Islands.

SPAIN.

THE REPUBLICAN ELECTIONS.

PARIS, Nov. 22.

The Imperial, moderate, and Republican candidates are combined to-day. The elections are confirmed to-day. No disturbances have occurred.

ELECTIONS FOR THE CORPS LEGISLATIF.

PARIS, Nov. 22.

The supplementary elections for the Corps Legislatif have occurred. Henri Rochefort is elected in the First Chromocription, Crouzitz in the Third, and Arago from the Seventh. In the Fourth Gambetta appears to have had a majority, and a new election will be ordered. The city is tranquil. No riots have occurred in the streets, and all is perfectly quiet. Many votes have been made.

PARIS QUIET.

PARIS, Nov. 22—Midnight.

The City continues perfectly quiet. During the voting many people were on the streets, but since the voting closed there has been a heavy rain falling, preventing any gathering. Some cries of "Vive Rochefort" were heard, but with this exception all was quiet. Few police were seen in the streets, and whatever precautions the government may have taken against disturbance they were not otherwise apparent.

Spain.

MADRID, Nov. 21.

The Ministerial journal—the Imparcial—contradicts the belief that the Duke of Genoa will accept the Spanish throne on the Duke of Castile.

BARRICADES OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

MADRID, Nov. 21.

AN ACCOUNT is received of a destructive earthquake in the Philippine Islands. The sea rose and engulfed the villages thereon. The loss of life and property was great. At the port of Manilla eight persons were killed and many injured.

Egypt.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

The Suez Canal is not yet considered safe for steamers drawing 23 ft. Only vessels drawing 22 ft. 6 in. can pass. It is expected that by the 1st of December it can pass all the requirements of commerce.

West Indies.

PHILADELPHIA.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.

West India advices by mail state that cholera fever was advancing in all the principal towns of Cuba, and deaths daily occurred. In Santiago cholera alone within a period of 24 hours, 11 persons died. Many bodies being covered with only a few inches of earth. As a consequence, the stench from the cemeteries has become a positive nuisance.

CHOLERA AND SMALLPOX.

A cargo of coffee, recently sent out by an agent from Cadiz, has arrived at Santiago. The cholera followed him to the latter port, and several of the crew died. Smallpox is also prevalent at Jamaica, Barbadoes, and Jamaica proposed to send convicts from the Island to Honduras to work on the railroad. Mosquito is desirous to receive the benefit of their labor—but the Government declined to have the convicts transported from the Island.

Italy.

THE POLITICAL RECONSTRUCTION.

FLORENCE, Nov. 21.

King Victor Emanuel has commissioned the Duke of Gallo to form a new Ministry, in place of that of the resignation of the Ministry, tendered by the Premier, on the occasion of the opening of the Chamber. Signor Lanza proposed to the Chamber the adoption of the address to the throne, which was carried by a vote of 200 to 100. General Menabrea, President of the Council, also went to Rome to-day to confer with the King. Signor Lanza proposed to the Chamber the adoption of the address to the throne, which was carried by a vote of 200 to 100. General Menabrea, President of the Council, also went to Rome to-day to confer with the King. Signor Lanza proposed to the Chamber the adoption of the address to the throne, which was carried by a vote of 200 to 100. General Menabrea, President of the Council, also went to Rome to-day to confer with the King.

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

Turkey declines to accept the Ambassador Nicholai Ignatieff has been designated.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

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The Tribune.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1869.

1870 PROSPECTUS 1870

OF THE

CHICAGO TRIBUNE

Published Daily, Tri-Weekly & Weekly.

The Great Radical Republican Organ and the Leading Newspaper of the West.

The Cheapest and Best Family Paper in the Land.

The Chicago Tribune has established the Pacific's Advocate, Tri-Weekly and Weekly Circulation, Press, and enviable reputation of all kinds. It has no interests or alliances apart from those of the great public it serves. Its influence and patronage it is indebted for the measure of prosperity it enjoys. A distinguishing characteristic of The Chicago Tribune is, that it always tells what it means. It announces its principles boldly, and, and works for them and reflection among the people to prove that it is right.

THE ISSUES.

It seems to be worthy to-day that, with one administration of the country and the Democratic party entirely routed, the issues of the past are not to be settled by the arbitrament of war, but by the ballot. The Tribune will maintain and defend:

I. That all Republican and Democratic currency is the same thing, and that the Government will be true to the principle of paying its debts in the money which the people use. It will oppose any scheme to repudiate the notes of the National Banks, and will favor their redemption when The Tribune will maintain and defend:

II. That the credit of the nation is in good condition for economy, and that the efforts of the Government should be not to worry abroad but the people at home, and to reduce the taxes and public debt may be refunded at a lower rate of interest.

III. That, with the restoration of the public credit, the business of banking should be made free, subject to the safeguards which are now or may hereafter be provided by law.

IV. That all taxes imposed upon the people should be adjusted solely with a view to the raising by revenue for the support of the Government, and that a universal and speedy reduction in the burdens of taxation is demanded by the interests of the people and the welfare of the country.

AS A NEWSPAPER

The Tribune claims great merit for its Foreign, Journal. It is regarded as the best and most reliable by any other newspaper west of New York. It maintains a corps of correspondents in every part of the world, and receives by telegraph the latest news from Chicago one days earlier than by mail. It is the only paper in the West which has a full report of the proceedings of Congress. In addition to the Associated Press dispatches, it receives daily special telegrams from its own correspondents at Washington, New York, and other points. It has a large staff of reporters, and spares no expense in obtaining the news. Its reports of the daily markets of Chicago and the principal Eastern cities are prepared with great care, and may be relied upon for their accuracy and fullness. In its

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

The Tribune endeavors to furnish practical matter as to well known correspondents. "Rural," and will, it is confidently asserted, be found fully abreast with the times in all that relates to the latest and most approved methods of cultivation, and of the selection, breeding, and management of domestic animals. In its reports of the daily markets of Chicago and the principal Eastern cities are prepared with great care, and may be relied upon for their accuracy and fullness. In its

NEW FEATURES.

On the 1st of January next, several important changes will be made in the form and size of the publication of The Weekly Chicago Tribune. Increased attention will be given to the Agricultural, Horticultural, Stock, Dairy, and Home Departments, and the whole paper will assume original editorial and literary merit, which will appear in no other edition of The Tribune. It will be, in short, a first-class family newspaper, which it intends to be and that it The Tribune Postal as a family paper, and every effort will be made to render it worthy of the confidence and support of the people. The following are the

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION,

Payable in Advance.

DAILY.

The Daily Edition per year, single copy	$10.00
Six months	5.00
Three months	2.50

TRI-WEEKLY.

The Tri-Weekly Edition per year, single copy	$ 6.00

WEEKLY.

One copy, one year	$ 2.00
Two copies, one year, to one address	3.50
Four copies, one year, to one address	7.00
Ten copies, one year, to one address	15.00
Twenty copies, one year, to one address	30.00

In sending the money for a club, one name and post-office must be given for each paper, and it is desirable that clubs should be made up near neighbors. All letters and remittances with regard to subscriptions should be addressed to each individual publication, and not to any person connected with it, as the subscription for each name to be written.

As an inducement to Postmasters, and others to make efforts in behalf of the circulation of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, and to reimburse them for their time and expenses, we will allow them a commission of twenty per cent. upon all subscriptions to the Weekly, made in accordance with above terms. This commission does not apply to the Daily or Tri-Weekly.

In addition to the commission of twenty per cent. above given for the Weekly, we will give Weekly Tribune for the Remainder of the year, to all persons who send us before the fifteenth day of January, 1870, the following

For the	1st largest Club,	$200	in Cash.
"	2d	"	150	"
"	3d	"	100	"
"	4th	"	75	"
"	5th	"	50	"
"	6th	"	40	"
"	7th	"	30	"
"	8th	"	25	"
"	9th	"	20	"
"	10th	"	15	"
"	11th	"	10	"
"	12th	"	10	"

There are thirteen premiums, and they will be divided in the thirteen parties entitled to them (or if there are less than thirteen clubs, in the number of clubs).

The adjustment of the successful parties will be made by the Weekly Tribune of the twenty-fifth of January, 1870, together with the lists of the following clubs.

Persons wishing up clubs in compliance with the above liberal will secure the twenty per cent commission now now, and if more such in one of the premiums largest will draw one or another of the premiums.

Money by draft, express, money order, or in registered letter may be sent at our risk.

N. B.—No Publication of this Prospectus will be recognized unless ordered from this office.

Address,

TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Chicago, Ill.

RUMORS OF RESIGNATION.

Rumors are floated on the horizon to-day that he will present to Congress, in his report, any plan for restoring the country to the use of a currency at a par with gold. It is known, moreover, to make no pretensions as a financier, that the present currency is unsatisfactory to all—to the servants and buying of the public debts, others. We receive, therefore, with some doubts of its authenticity, the report that the Secretary, upon consultation with New York bankers and Wall Street brokers, will recommend for a return to specie payments. The following is Mr. Boutwell's alleged plan for restoring a currency at par with gold:

1. The present issue to retain that issue for the present, and to issue no more.

2. The present issue to be retired from circulation by the payment of 1 per cent per month, beginning with July 1, 1870. That date have at least three per cent. So long as they do so by law, the Government will have no right to retire the notes, and the holders of the notes will have the right to demand payment of them. The Secretary will be authorized to issue 3 per cent bonds to the amount of the notes retired, and to sell them at par for gold, and to use the gold for the redemption of the notes. There is every reason to believe that there would be no difficulty in selling the bonds at par for gold, as they would be the best security in the country, and would be taken by capitalists in preference to any other investment. The notes would be destroyed as fast as redeemed.

3. The present issue to remain receivable for taxes and all dues to the Government, and to be paid out in the redemption of bonds, and for no other purpose.

4. The Secretary to be authorized to issue bonds to the amount of $100,000,000 at any time he may deem it necessary, and to sell them at par for gold, and to use the gold for the redemption of the present issue of notes.

5. The present issue to be retired from circulation at the rate of 1 per cent per month, beginning with the first day of the month after the sale of the bonds, and the notes so retired to be destroyed as fast as redeemed.

6. The bonds issued under the provisions of the fourth section to be redeemed in the same manner as the present issue of notes, and the notes so retired to be destroyed as fast as redeemed.

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ARKANSAS.

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...ions of the Mountain-eers.

...Beauties of Crooked Creek Valley.

...ories of Mineral Wealth.

...eral Description of the Country.

THE INDIAN WAR IN ARKA...

Desperate Fights.

...

THE GOLD QUOTATIONS.

Proof Sheets--Reserve Fund--An Important Decision.

Charge of Fraud Against Certain Real Estate Dealers.

New Suits Instituted--Real Estate Cases--Judgments.

A "Pull" for a Magistrate Who Desires Re-Election.

The Police Courts.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Edward Major v. Sarah Hanson. Assumpsit. To recover upon a promissory note bearing date Oct. 20, 1865, for $2,000 at 90 days, in accordance with the terms of the note, "payable in gold coin of the United States of America." The defendant pleaded that the consideration of the note had been materially altered since it was executed, and that the consideration had failed; to having been given for a mining claim in the Hooker Gold Mines, which were created by the payee, the late George Jones, in his lifetime, by the process of working." The Court charged that if the note was entirely void for want of good faith. "If the plaintiff a purchaser without notice of the equity of the defendant? If so, he could recover. If he by the defendant's fraud, or with notice, he could not." The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for $2,000.

CORPORATE REMOVAL. The National Bank of Commerce, James R. Carlisle, Assignee, vs. The Bank of Commerce of Kentucky. To remove the cause from the Circuit Court to this Court. The petition was filed on the 1st of January, 1868. The defendant was that the plaintiff is a corporation created by the laws of the State of New York, and that the defendant is a corporation existing by the laws of the State of Kentucky, and that the controversy in this suit is between citizens of different States, and that the defendant is a corporation existing by the laws of the State of New York, that neither of the parties to the suit resides in

WASHINGTON.

The Spanish Gunboat Question.

Writs of Attachment Issued Against the Entire Fleet.

Annual Report of the Commissioner of Customs.

The Pacific Railroad Difficulties Amicably Settled.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 21, 1859.

The Annual Report of the Commissioner of Customs, laid before Congress to-day, is a voluminous document, containing the returns of the Collectors of Customs at the various ports of the United States.

The following is a recapitulation of the whole amount of duties collected during the year ending September 30, 1859:

Total	$49,565,984
Total expenditures	2,348,000

The first, printed, and forthcoming, 150 years, shows a total of $274,000,000 in currency. The other 4,000,000 is in gold, and the remainder is equal to $200,000,000 in currency. The chief of the Customs Commissioner, Mr. Hunter, has had the entire charge of providing for the printing of all books and blanks necessary for the service, but the law has not been sufficient to meet the demand. The Commissioner is rapidly acquiring a uniform style of printing for the service, which is saving for books of fifty per quarter, and now the demand for books and blanks is continually increasing. The Commissioner recommends the publishing of a new edition of the Customs Laws, and that the Commissioner be authorized to contract for the printing of books and blanks in contradiction of the Treasury Department. He also recommends the establishment of a Mint at St. Louis, as a port of entry instead of Marshall.

THE SPANISH SUNBOAT QUESTION.

Information in New York leaves no doubt that the steamer seized by the Spanish authorities at Cuba, on the charge of fitting out a filibuster, was the property of Spain in point of fact. There is a very curious history connected with the building of the vessel for a short time. It will probably be known that the Spanish Minister has just yet obtained the release of the boats; that the Peruvian Minister has sent in a petition to furnish any evidence against them, and that the Government has taken charge of the property preparatory to proceedings under the neutrality laws. Attention was first called to the boats in 1858 by the Peruvian Minister, who claimed that they were being fitted out as a war expedition against Peru. On this complaint, or information, the Secretary of the Treasury directed the Collector of the port of New York to detain the vessels. Proceedings were then instituted in the District Court against the vessels, and the Attorney General was sent from Spain two months ago, and has been in consultation with the District Attorney of the whole matter. The vessels were libelled on seven or twenty-four hours' notice. What will be the result of the proceedings is not known, but the hearing of the case is fixed for the 29th inst.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs, to-day, had before them Admiral Porter and Wm. Hunter, Assistant Secretary of State, and questioned them concerning the relations of the Government with the Navy Department. The Admiral gave his views at great length, maintaining the correctness of his policy, in all cases, right to cross through the territory of Mexico, and that the action of officers abroad are much less crazy to get into trouble, and to act rashly, than the Editors of the New York Herald would have the public believe. Mr. Hunter said that the Department had not only confidence in the action of officers abroad, but that they had frequently had occasion to censure them for the want of it. He said that the Department had always sustained the Navy Department in its views and policy. The Committee will probably report a resolution to-morrow, declaring that the Department has been, and is now, conducted with ability and discretion, and that the Committee have no fault to find with the action of the Navy Department.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

There is understood here, to-night, that the Union and Central Pacific Railroad Companies have settled their differences, and that the Committee will report favorably upon the bill granting the Companies the Government subsidy. The bill will probably be reported to the House to-morrow, and will be acted upon by Congress, and become a law before the end of the session.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21, 1859.

The receipts for the Spanish loan amount to two or three millions of dollars, and have been generously given by the people. The Spanish Minister, Mr. Calderon, has left for Washington, and will probably return to this city in a few days. The Peruvian Minister has also left for Washington, and it is said that he has gone to put down on a petition to the Government, praying for the seizure of the Spanish steamers. It is said that the Peruvian Government has also sent a vessel of war to the Spanish Main, and that the Peruvian Government has also sent a vessel of war to the Spanish Main, and that the Peruvian Government has also sent a vessel of war to the Spanish Main.

The Cuban Junta has been in session to-day, and it is said that they have received a dispatch from Gen. Quitman, stating that he will be able to put his advance army of 5,000 men on the island in a few days.

It is reported that the Spanish Government has refused to allow the Spanish gunboats to be seized by the United States Government.

The gold market was quiet and steady. The arrivals of the Steamer Persia, from Liverpool, with $1,000,000 in specie, and the Steamer Arago, from Havre, with $1,000,000 in specie, are expected to arrive in port to-morrow.

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POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK.